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The book is an important contribution to quantitative economics in a field where progress in economics is conspicuously needed. It is a long step in the direction of a quantitative theory of the distribution of income to individuals, or to groups and classes of individuals, which will be of more scientific as well as practical value than certain familiar discussions of distinctions between rent and interest.

It is an interesting example of a composite product which appears to have benefited by its multiple authorship. It is to be noted also that this is, in another sense, not a product of individual endeavor. It comes from a statistical organization. Productive scholarship along statistical lines needs the assistance of computers and tabulators and calculating machines and other devices. If our university professors are to be expected to be productive along such lines, it would seem that their statistical departments should be provided with funds for such work. The occasional work of professors in government bureaus does not meet the needs of the situation. The machines will naturally cost relatively less than the books made available in the university libraries and the tabulating and computing personnel should be expected to cost relatively more than the library cataloguers and messengers.

G. P. WATKINS.

Washington, D. C.

NEW BOOKS

- DAVIES, G. R. *Introduction to economic statistics*. (New York: Century. 1922.)
- HANSEN, A. H. *Cycles of prosperity and depression in the United States, Great Britain and Germany. A study of monthly data, 1902-1908*. (Madison, Wis.: Univ. of Wisconsin. 1922. Pp. 112. \$1.)
- HÜBNER, O. *Geographisch-statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde. 66. Jahrg.* (Vienna: L. W. Seidel & Sohn. 1921. Pp. xv, 158. 15 M.)
- INGALLS, W. R. *Wealth and income of the American people. A survey of the economic consequences of the war*. (York, Pa.: G. H. Merlin Co. 1922. Pp. xiv, 321.)
- MARCH, L. *International Statistical Commission report, with annexes*. (Geneva: League of Nations. 1921. Pp. 35.)
- MARSHALL, W. C. *Graphical methods for schools, colleges, statisticians, engineers and executives*. (New York: McGraw-Hill. 1921. Pp. vii, 253. \$3.)
- ZIZEK, F. *Grundriss der Statistik*. (Munich: Duncker & Humblot. 1921. Pp. 480.)

Professor Zizek sets out to teach us how to construct statistics which are to be depended on and of which the meaning is unmistakable. He is light is thrown by available statistics also has a bearing upon the meaning of the slope.

a man of learning who studied in Paris, and then was a practical statistician in Vienna, and later professor in the department of statistics at Frankfurt.

The book is a large one. The first part describes at length the method of statistics: the collection of materials, the manipulation of them by building them up into groups, the working out of relations and averages, the search for empirical uniformities which can be derived from the figures, and so on. The second part contains the material part of statistics: tables relating to the population, economic relations and culture of the nations. In his presentation of these the author constantly reaches back to his first part containing the principles of his science, and seeks the method which gives the best results on the questions of political economy or sociology. The statistics of political economy are specially dealt with—production, distribution, transportation, consumption, and some orders of facts which have not hitherto been treated statistically, such as the statistics of banking, of stocks and shares, and balances. Important sections also deal with the statistics of labor and finance.

E. SCHWIEDLAND.

Vienna.

Criminal statistics for the year ended September 30, 1920. (Ottawa, Canada: Dominion Bureau of Statistics. 1921. Pp. xviii, 326. 30c.)

Family budgets of American wage-earners; a critical analysis. (National Industrial Conference Board, research report no. 41. (New York: Century. 1921. Pp. viii, 97. \$1.)

Index-numbers des prix du commerce de gros en Belgique. (Brussels: Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et du Ravitaillement. 1921. Pp. 12.)

Official year book of New South Wales, 1920. (Sydney: Bureau of Statistics. 1921. Pp. 157.)

Résultats préliminaires due recensement de la population du Février 1921. République Tchecoslovaque. (Prague: L'Office de Statistique. 1921. Pp. xl, 63. 24 C.)

Résumen anual de estadística municipal (ano XVIII, 1920). (Montevideo, Uruguay: Dirección de Censo y Estadística de Montevideo. 1921. Pp. 324.)

Statistical work: a study of opportunities for women. (New York: The Bureau of Vocational Information, 2 West 43rd St. 1921. Pp. 154. 60c.)

This volume is the second in a series of studies in occupations made by the Bureau of Vocational Information. Its purpose, as the title indicates, is to direct attention to the opportunities for women in statistical work.

The discussion covers: (1) the nature and use of statistics; (2) statistical methods; (3) kinds of positions; (4) fields in which statistical workers are employed; (5) preparation advisable; (6) vocational considerations; and (7) sketches from the experience of workers. The first two parts are composed of a series of quotations, somewhat sketchy, from various authors. These sections are altogether unsatisfactory. The subject-matter and the method of treatment are inadequate to give the unin-

initiated an understanding either of the nature and use of statistics or of statistical methods, while the contents cover familiar ground without adding anything new for those who already have some knowledge of the subject. Parts three and four outline the types of positions now filled by women statistical workers in government departments, business, statistical service organizations, education, and social work. Brief descriptions of work done by different women in the various fields are given from time to time. These, however, must be interpreted as individual instances and not as representative samples of the statistical work in general for each organization. These parts, together with the later discussion of the preparation deemed advisable by those already in the field, and of the advantages and limitations of this type of service, will be of considerable value to college students and to vocational guidance bureaus.

The volume may well be called a handbook of information for those who are equipped to tabulate figures and draw diagrams. It offers little to those who have passed through this preliminary stage and are trained to interpret results and present conclusions.

BLANCHE L. ALTMAN.

Northwestern University.

Statistics of municipal finances. Fourteenth annual report for city and town fiscal years ending between November 30, 1919 and March 31, 1920, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Pub. doc. 79. (Boston: Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation. 1921.)